FAMILY LIFE

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HAPPINESS IN MARRIAGE

There are some 40,000,000 married couples in the United States of America, and in an ordinary year nearly a million and a half other couples join this number. Presumably all of these couples expect to find happiness in marriage. At least one out of every three will fail to do so. This means that each year half a million couples, or one million individual persons, are undertaking an enterprise in which they are destined to failure. The amount of disillusionment, of misery, and of social unrest involved is so great as to give high importance to some answer to the question, Why do some succeed and others fail?

Obviously many fail because they are inferior persons who would fail in any sort of adult enterprise. Some of them should not be allowed to marry at all, but there are many relatively normal persons who also make a failure of marriage.

The first reason for this failure is that they do not try to succeed. They do not understand that it is necessary to try. They expect to "find" happiness in marriage. Happiness cannot be "found" anywhere. It must be obtained by hard work and the opportunities furnished by marriage are such as to make an effort for happiness more productive under favorable conditions than in any other situation. But those who simply expect that happiness will settle on them like the gentle dew from heaven are inevitably doomed to disappointment. The blame for this romantic infantilism which leads people to believe that without any intelligent effort on their part they will live happily ever after, must be placed mainly on our present system of education for marriage. The usual educational agencies are the home, the school, and the church. But these have largely neglected to educate young people for marriage and have left their education to the movies, the wood-pulp magazines, the newspaper headlines, the popular songs, the billboards, the TV and radio. These agencies are not giving a sound education for marriage. So far as they do not produce cynicism and defeatism they tend to produce the romantic infantilism which I have already mentioned.

A very moderate amount of systematic preparation for marriage, then, will change the attitude of enough persons to make a great difference in the

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final figures. Success in any undertaking depends largely on the attitudes which one holds. This is particularly true of human relationships and doubly so of marriage. In the place of the present attitude of experimentalism an attitude of determined idealism must be built up.

Next in importance to attitudes, one would probably put the wise choice of a mate. This depends on two factors. The first is the ideals or standards which young people have. There is no good ground for complaint on this point. Young people have, in general, satisfactory ideals of what a mate ought to be. Perhaps they need to consider a little more seriously how much they are in a position to offer this ideal mate, but that will come with a changed attitude toward marriage.

But high standards are useless unless one has a chance to put them into practice. One difficulty is that young people at the critical ages do not have a wide enough range of social contacts and acquaintances. Much greater effort is needed to provide boys and girls in the pre-marital years with an abundance of the right sort of friends. If that is done, the problem of a wise choice of a mate will take care of itself to a large extent.

In addition to sound attitudes and the wise choice of a mate, people also need a certain amount of technical information if they are to make a success of marriage. This is now widely available through books, pamphlets, lectures, and special agencies which are educating for marriage. Anyone who enters into marriage without making a definite attempt to get all the preparation possible and without having a physical examination is so careless and irresponsible that he hardly deserves to succeed. But since his success is so important to society, to the nation, as well as to the individual, it is necessary that a much greater effort be made to increase the number of these sources of information, to call attention to them, and indeed to make them inescapable.—P.P.

Around the World

PARIS claims unusual success in dealing with the problem of juvenile delinquency. After 80% to 90% of the delinquents were found to come from broken homes, a center was set up for physiological and psychological testing. Now the youth is sent to this for two months, after which a juvenile court decides what rehabilitation is most suitable. Vocational training may be given; the children may be taken from their own home and placed in other surroundings. The police department has a Brigade for the Protection of Minors, made up of 30 specially trained policemen and 50 police women.

ENGLAND'S Family Planning Association has 270 branch clinics. Some 300,000 people used its services in 1958.

UNICEF granted $10,270,179 worth of assistance to 71 programs throughout the world, at its Geneva meeting last March. Disease control (primarily malaria) took 41.5% of the total; nutrition, 40.6%; maternal and child welfare services, 17.9%. Some 50 countries and territories benefited.

SOCIAL ASPECTS OF HOMOSEXUALITY

Homosexuality is still today, one of the unsolved problems of society. So much so, that it was the topic of a recent meeting of the Health Education and Venereal Disease Council of Los Angeles.*

Homosexuality, they declared, is primarily determined by an attitude rather than by an act. Many men have homosexual experience between adolescence and old age, yet prefer heterosexual activities. The term homosexual, they pointed out, should therefore be restricted to those whose sexual activity is only homosexual.

The causes of the disturbance can be found in the early environment of the child, the speakers said. The typical early home life of the homosexual may have had either an absent or a weak and ineffectual father—one with whom the boy could not admiringly identify himself. This together with a strong and possessive mother who would dominate both father and children. Consequently, the boy would tend to identify with the stronger parent and be attracted to the same sexual object as she would be—the man. Furthermore, not being a real boy, and being shy, may make it difficult for the child to befriend other boys. He may develop a tendency to play with girls. This coupled with an extreme parental attitude toward sex, is often found in the background of the homosexual. The parent's exaggerated attitude may be at either end of the spectrum, too. Regarding sex as evil and childhood sexual experimentation as shocking and bad, may have the same effect as overexposing children to sex. Allowing teen-agers to sleep in the same room or permitting the boy to sleep with his mother until he is 12 or 14, can therefore also be a cause of homosexuality. This is not to say, emphasized the speakers, that every child who shows these traits will become a deviate.

Despite the family background, between adolescence and adulthood there is still time to change the attitude of the boy. And it is here, they declared, that mature guidance is often lacking. In fact, many homosexuals reported that as adolescents they could find no one to help them—no one that is, who would not think of them as depraved fiends.

Homosexuals are to be found in every profession and in every socio-economic stratum of life, the speakers said. Except for the most extreme cases, there is no way in which they can easily be identified. The homosexual typically restricts his contacts with the general public to those required by business. The compulsive types who frequent bars, public restrooms, and VD clinics are in the minority. Homosexuals interested in children are also rare. Most homosexuals, the meeting reported, lead inoffensive lives, free from contact with the law.

The cure for homosexuality is hard to find, the speakers said in concluding. When it does occur it must be in adolescence. The real solution to the problem lies in preventing and understanding the trouble. Any program destined to help should aim for the development of a healthy family emotional atmosphere. The responsibility, declared the

group, "belongs to each of our social institutions and agencies."

**The principal speakers were Evelyn Hooker, Ph.D., and Harriett Randall, M.D. The conference cited, is as described in News And Views, report from the Health Education and Venereal Disease Council, Los Angeles 28, Calif.*

Educational Notes

"PARENT EDUCATION must become a wider concern," said Dr. Gunnar Dybwad, Executive Director of the National Association for Retarded Children. In Europe and America, groups of parents have been meeting to learn about child care. They have given financial support, legislation and services for the handicapped children. ". . . Too long, perhaps, have child-welfare workers looked upon the parents of the children in their care as clients rather than as co-workers."

N.C.H.A. stands for the National Campers and Hikers Association: a volunteer, non-profit, national organization for those who love the outdoors. Membership is $3.00. Address the National Campers and Hikers Association, 1507 National Newark bldg., Newark 2, N. J.

"THE CHALLENGE OF LIVING In The Extended Family" is the title of the August 22-29 workshop sponsored by the Religious Counseling Center, 8930 Northland Drive, Rockford, Mich. It will be held this year at Hobby Crest, Hamlin Lake, Ludington, Mich.

WORKING mothers will be encouraged to stay home and raise their families, if the latest measure of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare goes through. This newest national welfare policy would encourage the States to give financial assistance to needy families.

Research Notes

TWINS may be produced to order, if the implications of an English experiment can be followed through and developed. On the last day of last year a 6-year old Shorthorn cow owned by a Welsh farmer, produced twin calves following an injection for that purpose. John Hammond, outstanding authority on problems of reproduction at the Cambridge research station, originated the idea that an injection of hormones taken from the bloodstream of a mare when in foal could cause almost any cow to have two or more calves at a time. Ordinarily only one birth in 80 is a twin birth in cattle—approximately the same ratio as in human beings. Dr. Hammond left the actual experiment to other government agencies, which pointed out that this procedure could potentially double a nation's beef supply.

TEENAGE V. D. cases increased during the past year in 27 states, 2 territories and 39 major cities. The total annual infected population under 20 years old is 200,000, reports the Sixth Annual Joint Statement in Social Hygiene News, March 1959.

GROWTH HORMONE, extracted from human pituitary glands at autopsy has added more than three inches to the height of an 11 year old girl, a true pituitary dwarf, with the physical development of a child half her age. The case was reported by Dr. Choh H. Li, director of the University of California's Hormone Research Laboratory. In six months the child grew three inches, but is still ten inches below the normal height for her age which is about 58 inches. No side effects have been noted yet. To date about a dozen cases have been successfully treated.

NEW BOOKS IN BRIEF REVIEW

THE EXECUTIVE INTERVIEW: a bridge to people, by Benjamin Balinsky and Ruth Burger. Pp. 209, price $4 from Harper & Bros., 49 E. 33d st., New York 16, N.Y., 1959.

Students of marriage and family life have largely failed to take advantage of the wealth of material provided by writers on personnel management. This is partly due to a peculiar narrowness or one-sidedness in most approaches to the problems of marital adjustment. Nagging, for instance, is found in every public opinion poll in every civilized country, to be the commonest complaint that husbands make against wives; yet the word is not even found in the index of most books on marriage and family life. The implication must be that most marriage counselors do not concern themselves with this chief problem! This book for executives offers material that could be applied, with little change, to many marital situations. Dr. Balinsky is associate professor of psychology at the Baruch School, City College of New York; Ruth Burger is editor of the management division of the Research Institute of America.

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THE FAMILY AND POPULATION CONTROL, a Puerto Rican experiment in social change, by Reuben Hill, J. Mayone Stycos, and Kurt W. Back. Pp. 481, price $8 from University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, N.C., 1959.

Puerto Rico offers a classical example of overpopulation in relation to productivity. An effort has been made during the last decade to reduce the birth rate, mainly by giving contraceptive information and advice. This has not produced a great effect, and the extensive and thorough research reported in this book tells why. Among other factors, the project was badly planned, in that it took no account of the male-centeredness of family life there, the modesty of the women, and barriers of status and respect. The report outlines in detail the ways in which more effective results might be secured. The general principles are believed to be widely applicable and the report should therefore have wide importance.

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PERSONALITY PATTERNS OF PSYCHIATRISTS, by Robert R. Holt and Lester Luborsky. Pp. 386, price $7.50 from Basic Books, 59 4th ave., New York 3, N.Y., 1959.

What personal qualities should a young physician have who wants to specialize in psychiatry? The answer to this question is highly important to the public, and it also interests the Menninger Foundation, largest of the American training centers in this specialty. Two psychologists were assigned to make a ten year study, the results of which are detailed in this solid volume. The general decision is that there is no easy answer. The investigators conclude that much depends on having interviewers with a natural aptitude for this particular kind of interviewing, and that their judgment should be combined along with the candidate's work history and the use of some tests,—although the latter, especially the Rohrschach, are given very qualified acceptance. They asked several experts who had experience in selecting psychiatrists, to give them advice. The layman

might raise eyebrows at the information offered by Lionel Blitzsten: "I would far rather accept an applicant who has some cultural interests and artistic ones who has had severe neurotic or near-psychotic disturbances, than one who is lacking in this and whose life is a model of so-called adjustment." Karl M. Bowman's recommendation seems reasonable: "There is a quality which I think we have not yet learned to measure in any way. This is the individual's capacity for growth and development. I see so many men who seem mediocre at the start; they go ahead, however, and develop steadily and keep on growing with the years, finally becoming outstanding men in the profession. I see others who start out as world-beaters and who sort of give up shortly." The most valuable part of the book to the average reader will be the extensive reports on the evaluation of test scores, interviewers reports, and "credentials." There is much to be learned from these reports, for anyone who deals with human nature.

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THE NEW FRONTIERS OF AGING, edited by Wilma Donahue and Clark Tibbitts. Pp. 206, price $5.00 from The University of Michigan Press, Ann Arbor, Michigan, 1957.

This book is devoted largely to a report of a research symposium on the social problems of the aged. It attempts to correlate some of the trends and factors identified from data collected in original studies of the social problems of aging. This is both its strength and its weakness. If one needs to be impressed with: 1—our woeful lack of concrete information about the aging process and the aged; 2—automation with all its concomitants; 3—the difficulty and at the same time, the necessity of solving the problems of our society, considering the aged as only one facet of the entire problem, and 4—the paucity and inconclusiveness of present day research, then this volume will have shocking impact. If, on the other hand, one is seeking some concrete solutions to the problem of the aged, he will not find it in this volume. The orientation of this book is specifically one of research, both factual and statistical. As stated in the introduction, " . . . yesterday's knowledge is not merely incomplete but potentially destructive of what we seek to accomplish." Should this book stir us out of our lethargy in merely accepting preconceived stereotypes in pointing to the need of expanding our research into this important field, it will be worth reading and studying.—Joseph H. Bernhard, M.A.

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SINCE EVE, by Stanley R. Brav. Pp. 204, price $3 from Pageant Press, 101 Fifth ave., New York 3, N.Y., 1959.

One of the leaders of American Jewry offers this "Sex ethic inspired by Hebrew Scriptures," selecting virtually all that the Old Testament has to say on the subject of sexual relations, in the broadest meaning of the term, and commenting on these passages (sometimes paraphrased for simplicity) with relation to their value and importance in modern life. Dr. Brav is rabbi of Temple Sholom, Cincinnati, Ohio, and as writer and lecturer, has long been nationally identified with the social hygiene movement.

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PRINCIPLES OF SELF-DAMAGE, by Edmund Bergler. Pp. 469, price $6 from Philosophical Library, 15 E. 40th

st., New York, N.Y., 1959.

To his list of 19 books previously published, psychoanalyst Bergler adds this substantial volume on psychic masochism. He thinks that "pleasure in displeasure" constitutes the inner defense against constant torture emanating from the unconscious conscience. Success or failure in life, love or loneliness, contentment or depression, all depend on the non-masochistic or masochistic "solution" respectively, of infantile conflicts. Like Dr. Bergler's other books, this one makes fairly easy reading but will appeal mainly to those who accept the whole psychoanalytic doctrine.

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LOATHSOME WOMEN: the witches among us, by Leopold Stein. Pp. 243 (no index), price $4.50 from McGraw-Hill Book Co., 330 W. 42d st., New York 36, N.Y., 1959.

Dr. Stein is a Jungian psychoanalyst who has made his home in London since 1937. He describes in this book the analysis of four women whom he considers to be samples of the kind of personality that was attributed, not many centuries ago, to witches. A professional writer has collaborated with him and turned out a good job,—perhaps a little too professional in some pages. There is a good deal of discussion of the history and phenomena of witchcraft in earlier times, and some of the mythology which one expects from the disciples of Carl Jung.

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HEARING: a handbook for laymen, by Norton Canfield. Pp. 214 (no index), price $3.50 from Doubleday & Co., Garden City, L.I., N.Y., 1959.

Nearly 17,000,000 Americans suffer from some form of impaired hearing, says Dr. Canfield, and "it could happen to you." He discusses the causes, types, and treatment of this handicap as well as psychological and economic aspects. He urges that children who need them be fitted with hearing aids early. Dr. Canfield, of the Yale Medical School, has written a very valuable book that should be widely helpful.

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NEW WAYS IN SEX EDUCATION, by Dorothy Walter Baruch. Pp. 256, price $4.75 from McGraw-Hill Book Co., 330 W. 42d st., New York 36, N.Y., 1959.

Sex education is far more important than sex information, says Dr. Baruch. Certainly this is not a new idea. Almost every writer of the last generation has insisted that the facts are not so important as the attitudes toward the facts. Dr. Baruch (a consulting psychologist in Los Angeles) points out many aspects of child life that have a bearing on sex development, even though not recognized as such by parents. Frances Bruce Strain covered this ground, and covered it better, in several of her books. The title itself of Dr. Baruch's book sounds like an echo of *New Patterns in Sex Teaching,* Mrs. Strain's first book which appeared a quarter of a century ago. Dr. Baruch's book is easy reading and contains many good ideas, along with other more speculative material.

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PROGRESS IN CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY, Vol. III, ed. by Daniel Brower and Lawrence E. Abt. Pp. 249, price $7.75 from Grune & Stratton, 381 Fourth ave., New York 16, N.Y., 1958.

This series of reviews, published every two or three years, continues its high level of authority and value. In the current volume, published last December, the student finds 19 papers

ranging from analysis of the use of tests to a sketchy but highly interesting commentary of European practice (far behind that in America, it appears). While the different papers expound varied points of views, it seems clear that depth therapy is steadily giving way to non-depth, short-term therapy —partly because the latter produces better results! Group therapy is increasing in understanding and popularity. Although many specialists are still befogged by speculation and quasi-statistics, there is reason to believe that the present very poor record of results obtained by psychotherapists may gradually be improved.

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CONCEPTUAL AND METHODOLOGICAL PROBLEMS IN PSYCHOANALYSIS, ed. by Leopold Bellak. Annals of the N.Y. Academy of Sciences, 76, No. 4., pub. Jan. 23, 1959. Price $2.75 from the Academy, 2 E. 63d st., New York 21, N.Y.

Freud's concepts need more systematic and critical examination, in the opinion of the contributors to this symposium. It deals mainly with the concept of the libido (which gets a good deal of unfavorable discussion), with the unconscious, and with the id-ego-superego structure. This scholarly discussion will be of interest only to those who are already familiar with the details of Freud's doctrines.

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AION: researches into the phenomenonology of the Self, by C. G. Jung. Pp. 333, price $4.50 from Pantheon Books, 33 Sixth ave., New York 14, N.Y., 1959.

This is one of Carl Jung's major books, first published in 1951 and now translated competently by R. F. C. Hull. It represents Vol. 9, Part 2, of the Bollingen series of collected works of the Swiss psychologist, published in beautiful form at a low price through the subsidy of an American millionaire. The central theme of this volume is "the symbolic representation of the psychic totality through the concept of the Self, whose traditional historic equivalent is the figure of Christ." It will appeal to, and indeed will be understandable by, mainly those who are already familiar with Dr. Jung's point of view.

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THE TALL GIRL'S HANDBOOK, by Gwen Davenport. Pp. 185 (no index), price $3.50 from Doubleday & Co., 575 Madison ave., New York 22, N.Y., 1959.

There are in the U.S. some 3,000,-000 girls who are more than five feet eight inches in height, and therefore justifiably classed as tall. That height is not a fatal handicap is evidenced by plenty of illustrations—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt (5' 11"), for example. But the taller girls particularly, are likely to feel conspicuous and inferior. Mrs. Davenport, one of them, offers good advice in this attractive book.

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RELAX AND FEEL BETTER, by Karin Roon. Two LP records with a 32-page textbook, price $5.95 from Living Language Courses, 100 Sixth ave., New York 13, N.Y., 1959.

Relaxation is increasingly recognized as greatly needed in American life and has been the subject of several good books and a few phonograph record courses. This one, emphasizing muscular exercises and better breathing, appears to be practical.

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MORE ABOUT THE BACKWARD CHILD, by Herta Loewy. Pp. 138 (no

index), price $4.75 from Philosophical Library, 15 E. 40th st., New York 16, N.Y., 1959.

Imported from England, this book describes the methods which Miss Loewy has found useful in helping the retarded child to develop as much as possible.

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KIPLINGER'S FAMILY BUYING GUIDE, ed. by Arnold B. Barach. Pp. 370, price $4.95 from Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N.J., 1959.

Comprehensive and practical handbook, made up of material that has presumably appeared previously in *Changing Times,* the Kiplinger magazine. It offers to increase the reader's purchasing power 10% to 20%, and undoubtedly would do so if properly used. Such guides as this, and the publications of the Consumers' Research and Consumers' Union, ought to have wide use. They can help any family to solve its economic problem—one of the most difficult for almost every household.

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VENTURE OF FAITH, by Mary Alice Walker and Harold Blake Walker. Pp. 177, price $3 from Harper Bros., 49 E. 33d st., New York 16, N.Y., 1959.

Dr. Walker is pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Evanston, Ill. With his wife, he has put into print the experience of 27 years of marriage and an equal period of pastoral counseling. The fact that marriage is a venture in faith is worth continual emphasis and this book will help many readers with its detailed and interesting suggestions.

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HOW TO MAKE PEOPLE LIKE YOU, by Lelord Kordel. Pp. 216, price $3.75 from World Pub. Co., 2231 W. 110th st., Cleveland 2, Ohio, 1959.

Mr. Kordel is a popular lecturer, concerned particularly with nutrition. "The personality can not develop without adequate nutrients," he insists, and he goes fully into diet, fatigue, and other living habits, all of which are somewhat controversial subjects, from the point of view of the specialist. He has much common-sense advice in very readable form, and the average reader will certainly profit from it, even though the experts may question some of the remarks about blood sugar or smile at his enthusiasm for millet seed!

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THE BRIDE'S SCHOOL, by Barbara Wilson. Pp. 480, price $5.95 from Hawthorn Books, 70 Fifth ave., New York 11, N.Y., 1959.

This encyclopedic "Book of engagement and wedding etiquet" by the wedding counselor of a New York store is excellent for its kind—but perhaps its kind does not deserve encouragement. It represents the traditional, superficial, inconsequential and sometimes snobbish attitude toward weddings that ignore the really important elements of intellectual and emotional preparation.

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Other Books Received

WHO LIVE IN SHADOW, by John M. Murtagh and Sara Harris. Pp. 206 (no index), price $4.50 from McGraw-Hill Book Co., 330 W. 42nd st., New York 36, N.Y., 1959—Discussion of narcotic addiction.

PRELOGICAL EXPERIENCE, by Edward S. Tauber and Maurice R. Green. Pp. 196, price $3.75 from Basic Books, 59 Fourth ave., New York 3, N.Y., 1959.—"An inquiry into dreams and other creative processes."

Inexpensive Pamphlets

THE ART OF LIVING, 14-page pamphlet in cartoon style put out by American Visuals Corporation, price 15c from Mental Health Materials Center, 104 E. 25th st., New York 10, N.Y.

A PARENTS' BOOKSHELF, folder free from Child Study Assn. of America, 132 E. 74th st., New York 21, N.Y.

YOU CAN DO FAMILY LAUNDRY—with hand limitations. For handicapped women. Pp. 12, single copy free from Home Economics Research Center, University of Connecticut, Storrs, Conn.

THE UNMARRIED MOTHER, by Ruth L. Butcher and Marion O. Robinson. Pp. 28, price 25c from the Public Affairs Committee, 22 E. 38th st., New York, N.Y.

LEISURE TIME. Booklet on finding and spending free time. From the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, 393 Seventh ave., New York 1, N.Y.

THE NATIONAL MENTAL HEALTH PROGRAM AND THE STATES. Pp. 13, price 10c from Supt. of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. Publication No. 629.

Research Notes

RUBELLA or German measles during the first three months of pregnancy is known to result in the production of many defective offspring—the percentage has in the past sometimes been put as high as 80 or 90. More recent studies indicate that not more than 10% or 12% of babies will be affected. In any case, however, the danger exists and justifies the advice of some authorities that little girls be exposed to this disease, since an attack is then very light, but confers permanent immunity.

RECENT CALCULATION is that 150,000 babies are born out of wedlock in the U.S. each year, of which 62,000 are born to girls under 20. This compares with a total of some 4,000,000 births yearly. A large majority of these babies are borne by non-white mothers. In any case the figures are minimum, since many illegitimate births are not reported as such.

VASECTOMY to produce permanent surgical sterilization of men is a failure in from 2% to 10% of cases, even among competent surgeons, said urolgist Charles Rieser in an address before the Human Betterment Assn. of America. Reports of 420 operations intended to reverse the operation and restore fertility claimed success in 160, or 40%.

SENIOR CITIZENS have more health problems than do others, and it is often urged that more provision must be made for them; but recent research indicates that the main problem is to get them to use the facilities that already exist. Health Information Foundation (420 Lexington ave., New York 17, N.Y.) reports that only one out of every three persons aged 65 or over, who complained of illness, had seen a physician about it. Only three out of every 100 older people said they had delayed because of the cost. Common reason for this failure seemed to be unwillingness to admit that anything was wrong, because this might be a confession of old age.

NEARLY 1500 boys and girls under 15, die each year as a result of accidents. Mishaps are the first threat to life for this country's children.

PRACTICAL HELP FOR COUNSELORS

The American Institute of Family Relations offers invaluable material, to be found nowhere else, for the many people called upon to help others in dealing with personal and family problems. In addition to the Correspondence Course in Counseling (see next page), the Institute has prepared a number of unique pamphlets, the most recent being:

Pub No. 524. MARRIAGE COUNSELING. PRICE.....25c
Marriage counseling is largely a matter of re-educating one or both partners. Everyone has a right to expect from marriage emotional and economic security, companionship, sexual partnership, and children. Four rules for successful marriage counseling are given.

Pub. No. 526. THE PRACTICE OF MARRIAGE COUNSELING: A paper presented to the third International Conference on Planned Parenthood, Nov. 24 to Dec. 1, 1952, by Paul Popenoe, Sc.D. 35c

An illuminating and concise discussion of twelve pitfalls which beset many counselors, and how to avoid them. Aids for formulating a provisional plan of treatment of the client.

Among the other popular pamphlets for counselors are:

Pub. No. 502 MARITAL COUNSELING WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO FRIGIDITY 35c

Pub. No. 506. AGGRESSIVENESS AND ITS TREATMENT. (Mimeographed) 10c

Pub. No. 517. SEXUAL INADEQUACY OF THE MALE.....1.00
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23. BUILDING SEX INTO YOUR LIFE —

A Pamphlet intended for young men going into the army or industry; equally valuable for those in senior high school or college; but no less valuable to their sisters, parents, and educators. A simple statement of sexual ethics, constructive and soundly scientific. Sold at $15 per hundred or $2.50 per dozen; single copy.....25c

FAMILY LIVING CONFERENCES

led by experts from the Institute's staff, are available to any community which is seeking to strengthen family life. Informal lectures and discussions on preparing for marriage, marital problems, parent-child relationships, preparing for retirement, social and business relationships, and other vital matters, provide an opportunity for many people to think and work together in an informal and stimulating atmosphere. These conferences, of one two, or three days, have been highly successful wherever they have been held.

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